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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

VOL. VII, No. 168—PUBLICATION 1801

Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| THE WAR | |
| Advisory Technical Mission to India | 749 |
| Staff Conferences at London | 750 |
| British Military Operations in Madagascar | 750 |
| Reply to French Protest Against Bombings in France | 750 |
| Military and Naval Cooperation With Cuba | 750 |
| Protest to Marshal Pétain by Two French Patriots | 751 |
| AMERICAN REPUBLICS | |
| Anniversary of Brazilian Independence | 751 |
| Rubber Agreements With Guatemala and Mexico | 752 |
| GENERAL | |
| Celebration of the Jewish New Year | 752 |
| THE DEPARTMENT | |
| Appointment of Officers | 752 |
| TREATY INFORMATION | |
| Military and Naval Cooperation: Agreement With Cuba | 752 |
| Strategic Materials: Rubber Agreements With Guatemala and Mexico | 753 |
| LEGISLATION | |
| PUBLICATIONS | |
| | 753 |



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The War

ADVISORY TECHNICAL MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press September 12]

A joint statement by the Governments of the United States and India regarding the submission of the final report of the Technical Mission to India¹ follows:

"The final report of the American Technical Mission has been submitted by its Chairman, Dr. Henry F. Grady, to the Governments of India and the United States. The report contains much factual data concerning the production in India of essential war materials and the recommendations of the Mission for the expansion of such production. The two Governments are now engaged in studying the Mission's report and the manner in which its various recommendations may be implemented.

"The function of the Mission was to investigate the industrial resources of India and to recommend ways and means by which these resources could be developed to augment production for war purposes. The work of the Mission, therefore, was directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and was not connected with the post-war industrial and commercial problems of India. The report of the Mission contains a survey of the principal industries of India ancillary to the war effort and its principal industrial requirements. For each of these, the Mission made recommendations suggesting action by either the Government of India or the Government of the United States. In those instances in which additional output was shown to be required, the Mission recom-

mended the erection of new plants or the installation of additional machinery in existing plants. It also suggested the rearrangement of existing machinery in order that maximum efficiency in production might be attained. The congestion at certain Indian ports received the attention of the Mission, which made various recommendations designed to expedite the loading, unloading, and repair of ships. In addition, it called attention to the overburdened condition of the railways and suggested measures for its alleviation. Vigorous steps have already been taken by the Government of India to implement some of the recommendations contained in the preliminary report of the Mission; and in this program it is being assisted by equipment and material from the United States and the United Kingdom.

"With the full approval of the Government of India, the Mission recommended that a number of production engineers and technicians be sent from the United States to advise and assist in increasing the industrial production in India. Steps have already been taken to secure the services of these experts and a number of them will soon be departing to undertake their new and important assignments.

"The Governments of India and the United States have been impressed with the comprehensive character of the Mission's report. Its recommendations appear to be both constructive and timely. The Governments concerned will determine the extent to which the Mission's program is to be implemented and will seek promptly to execute their decision."

¹ Bulletin of March 7, 1942, p. 209; March 14, 1942, p. 230; and March 28, 1942, p. 260.

STAFF CONFERENCES AT LONDON

[Released to the press by the White House September 8]

Announcement was made at the White House on September 8 of a conference held in London in July between British and American officials.

The representatives of the United States Government were Harry L. Hopkins, Personal Representative of the President; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations. The American Chiefs of Staff and Mr. Hopkins held important meetings covering a period of 10 days with the British Chiefs of Staff and the British Prime Minister. At these conferences the whole conduct of the war was thoroughly canvassed and, with the approval of the President, the necessary decisions regarding military operations were made.

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, was in London at the same time for conferences with Brendon Bracken, British Minister of Public Information.

On the return trip from London the American conferees visited Iceland and inspected the American bases there.

BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR

[Released to the press September 10]

The Government of the United States has been informed by the Government of the United Kingdom that developments in Madagascar subsequent to the occupation of Diégo-Suarez have not resulted in adequate safeguards against Axis penetration in other parts of the island. In the circumstances the British Government, with the approval of the Government of the United States, has deemed it absolutely necessary to undertake further military operations in that area.

The Government of the United States recognizes that military considerations must be paramount in reaching such a decision. The penetration or occupation of any part of Madagascar by the Axis powers would constitute a

definite and a serious danger to the United Nations. The full military occupation of the island by British forces will therefore not only contribute to the successful conduct of the war against the Axis forces but will be in the interest of the United Nations.

As stated in the State Department's announcement of May 4, 1942¹ the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom are in accord that Madagascar will be restored to France after the war or at any time that the occupation of the island is no longer essential to the common cause of the United Nations.

REPLY TO FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST BOMBINGS IN FRANCE

[Released to the press September 8]

The American Chargé in Vichy, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, on September 7 was called in by Monsieur Laval who said that in recent bombings of Le Havre and Rouen by combined military forces of the United Nations a number of people were killed and others wounded and that he, M. Laval, desired to enter a protest to the American Government since it was reported some American flyers participated. Mr. Tuck's immediate reply was that these air forces were bombing military plants in the employ of Germany and that, of course, the Americans do not desire to see the French people suffer any more than can be avoided since they have already suffered to an incalculable extent under German occupation but that M. Laval must be assured that the military plants operated by or for Germany and other German military properties in France will be bombed at every opportunity in the future.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA

[Released to the press September 7]

Word has been received from the Honorable Spruille Braden, American Ambassador to Cuba, of the signature on September 7 by the

¹ Bulletin of May 9, 1942, p. 391.

Minister of State of Cuba and by the Ambassador in behalf of the United States, of an agreement on military and naval cooperation between the two Governments.

This agreement, which was negotiated on the part of the United States by representatives of the Departments of State, War, and Navy and by the highest civilian and military authorities of the Cuban Government, coordinates all the special military and naval measures between Cuba and the United States which have been taken since the beginning of the war and facilitates the taking of new measures, for the duration of the war, of military and naval security by the appropriate authorities of the respective armed forces as the necessity arises and without the need for individual negotiations in each case.

The rapidity with which United States and Cuban authorities negotiated and concluded the agreement is conclusive evidence of the unanimity of views of the two Governments.

Although details of the agreement cannot be released for reasons of military security, it may be stated that the agreement outlines the respective responsibilities of the armed forces of the two countries in the zone affected and provides for coordination of their efforts and complete cooperation on the basis of reciprocity.

PROTEST TO MARSHAL PÉTAIN BY TWO FRENCH PATRIOTS

At the press conference of the Secretary of State on September 11, 1942 a correspondent remarked that from an undisclosed place probably near Lyon, France, the Mayor of Lyon and former Premier, Edouard Herriot, and another French patriot, Jules Jeanneney, former President of the French Senate, addressed a letter to Marshal Pétain in which they accused him of going beyond the powers vested in him by the French people and, in effect, of betraying his trust.

In reply to a request for comment, the Secretary of State said that to us and to the French people generally, there is a tremendous significance in the utterances of those two noted

Frenchmen, one of whom he thought belonged to what they call the Right and the other perhaps to the Left Center. With rare courage, the Secretary continued, they were proclaiming what this Government has joined with all lovers of liberty and human rights and popular institutions in France in proclaiming for some time. The Secretary added that their words will always live in history and that this Government is naturally gratified to be associated with patriotic Frenchmen who have the courage again to proclaim all the rights and liberties and the popular institutions that made the great French Republic forever historic.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 7]

The texts of telegrams transmitted by the President of the United States to His Excellency Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, and by the Secretary of State to His Excellency Osvaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil, follow:

"SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

"On this anniversary of the independence of the Brazilian nation the historic words proclaimed at Ypiranga one hundred and twenty years ago assume a special significance. I and my fellow citizens in sending you these greetings of courage and friendship today derive deep satisfaction from the knowledge that the people of your country and mine are joined in the comradeship of arms as free citizens of the Americas fighting our common enemy.

"I am happy to send Your Excellency my sincere good wishes for your personal welfare to lead the great Brazilian nation to a victorious and lasting peace.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

"SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

"I take very special pleasure in sending Your Excellency and through you to your Government my good wishes on this anniversary of the independence of the Brazilian nation. I know that I express the feeling of the people of the United States who have so long been joined with the people of Brazil in ties of friendship when I say that our joint efforts in the war are the best assurance for the attainment of the high objectives for which the free peoples of the continent have always striven.

"Please accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

RUBBER AGREEMENTS WITH GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

[Released to the press September 10]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Guatemala was announced on September 10 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Guatemala which is not required for essential domestic needs.

[Released to the press September 11]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Mexico was announced on September 11 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, any exportable surplus of tree rubber and all guayule and other plant rubber produced in Mexico during that period. The agreement also contains provisions with respect to the limitation of the use of rubber products in Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement a substantial development fund is to be established by the Rubber Reserve Company for the purpose of obtaining the maximum production of wild rubber in Mexico.

General

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press September 11]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year:

"On the occasion of the observance of the Jewish New Year, I take particular pleasure in extending my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith. At this period of anguish for so many of their co-religionists, it is inspiring to see how this esteemed and loyal group of our fellow citizens are united in their determination to contribute in every possible way to the victory against our enemies which will come as a result of a complete defeat of the Axis powers."

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Warden McK. Wilson, a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Caribbean Office, and Acting Chief during the temporary absence from the Department of Mr. Coert duBois, effective from August 14, 1942 (Departmental Order 1083).

Treaty Information

MILITARY AND NAVAL COOPERATION

Agreement With Cuba

An announcement regarding the conclusion of an agreement on military and naval cooperation with the Government of Cuba appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreements With Guatemala and Mexico

Announcements regarding the signing of agreements with the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico for the purchase of rubber appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Investigation of the National Defense Program: Hearings Before a Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., pursuant to S. Res. 71. Part 11. March 5, 24, 26, 27, 31 and April 1, 2, 3, 7, 1942. Rubber. [Testimony of Assistant Secretary Berle, pp. 4506-4515.] pp. xiv, 4261-4955.

Amending Law Detailing Military Personnel to South American Countries [so as to include, during wartime, other countries outside the Western Hemisphere if the President deems such details to be in the public interest]. H. Rept. 2439, 77th Cong., on S. 2686. 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 26 and 31, 1942; effective January 31, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 242. Publication 1786. 9 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Signed at Washington February 23, 1942; effective February 23, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 241. Publication 1790. 3 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942